IN SEASON At 44 Fayetteville Street. PATENT IGE CREAM FREEZERS,
Water Coolers,
Oval and Round Wire Dish Covers,
Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains,
1 Ton Castings.

J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS.

LEWIS P. OLDS.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law HILLSBORO' ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

May 18-Sm-paid. JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street:

Plain and Plated Castors, Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets. Fire Proof Tea Pots. Handsome Tea Trays. Raleigh, april 28—tf. J. BROWN, wi.h HART & LEWIS.

TIN WARE!

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

with HART & LEWIS 1

Raleigh, May 15, 1866. GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-VICES to the community at home and abroad, as a General Business Agent. He will attend diligently to the collecting of all claims, the set-tling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or any other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find it to their interest to entrust to the management As to his character and qualifications he is au-

thorized to refer to George W. Mordecai, Hon. Thos. Bragg and Kemp P. Battle. RUFUS H. PAGE. Raleigh, June 16th, 1866.

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., **Wholesale Grocers and Commission**

MERCHANTS, HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES."

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. Raleigh, May 1, 1866. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. 20—tf.

Wood for the Capitol. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

115th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of **Wood** for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-house on the Capitol square, from time to time, as re-

Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope—Proposals for Wood." The amount required will be about 200 Cords. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST,

Secretary of State. Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

I TNITED STATES TAXES.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT Assessor of Excise Taxes, by the United States Government, for the 4th division of the 4th Collection District, of North Carolina, comprising all that part of Wake County lying North of the North-Carolina Railroad, exclusive of the limits of the City of Raleigh, I will attend the following places at the times indicated, for the purpose of receiving the returns of income for the year 1865, and Carriages, Gold Watches, Pianos, &c., held on the 1st day of May, 1866; also, returns from Manufacturers, Banks, &c., beginning with the month of March, 1866, and applications for Licenses from or after the 1st of May, 1866, to 1st May, 1867:

Spikes, Willie Lynns, Wednesday, do 29th. Friday, Tuesday, Sept. 4th. Friday, Monday, Oak Grove, Thompson, Laws, Forestville, Rolesville, Friday, Monday, do 14th do 17th, do 20th. Thursday. do 24th Tuesday. Hoods or Eagle Rock, Thursday, asbees or Auburn, Tuesday, Oct. 2d. J. G. BROMELL, Ast. Ass. 4th Div. 4th Dist. North-Carolina.

Aug. 16th, 1866. Sentinel please copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term,

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice through the Standard, Sentinel and Progress, newspapers published in the City of Baleigh, and also at four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday

of September, 1866, prepared to try their cases.

Parties having no counsel are notified to employ on or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without counsel.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk. Ralaigh, July 10, 1866.

FOR SALE, A HOUSE AND LOT In the North western part of the City of Euleigh, formerly occupied by Mr. JESSE SHAW.

Apply for information on the premises.

Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1866.

RALEIGH & GASTON BAIL ROAD COMPANY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23rd. 1866. THE attention of shippers is called to the Great Through Freight Air Line.

which is now in full and successful operation from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Columbia, S. C., via S. & R. R., R. & G. R. R., N. C. R. R., and C. & S. C. R. R., carrying freights North and South with greater dispatch and lower rates than any other route.

Attention is particularly called to advertisement of C. B. Allen, freight agent of this road.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

R. & G. R. R. CO.

James Newsom and others children of Eaton R. New-Carolina to ell som, and residents of Texas. I land for partition.

The bill sets forth that a certain tract of land situate in Halifax County, late the property of Tabitha G. Newsom, now belongs to the plaintiffs and defendants as tenants in common, and the plantiffs are desirous of having it sold for partition: the defendants are warned to an pear at the next Fall term of Halifax Court of Equity and answer, or a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

THOMAS N. HILL, C. M. E.

Aug. 25th, 1866.

3000 PRS. OF SHOES, FOR MEN, Women and Children, will be in Store this week. Cheaper than ever.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Aug. 25th 1866.

City Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR GOODS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE, COMMODIOUS

Twenty Acres of Land attached. Dwelling, 43x34 feet; first floor, 6 feet from ground—two stories, 12 and 11 feet between floors, containing eight neat and well-finished rooms, with closet and fire-place for each—two Halls, rock basement, with three fire-places—front and rear high-pitched double plazzas—Balustrade round roof and plazza—with all necessary outhouses. The residence fronts the Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has Railroad and the centre of the town—is liberally supplied with thrifty shade and fruit trees; has a well of good water; is very healthy, and near a good business locality. To any person desiring a delightful and healthy residence, with sufficient land for making support for a family, a rare opportunity is here offered.

Money being scarce, only one sixth of the price will be required in cash, the balance in

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Drug-For further particulars, apply to EDITORS "STANDARD." July 31, 1866.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T.,
RALLIGH, June 27, 1866.
Under the authority of an ordinance of the
Convention, ratified June 16th, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until
the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State, prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these

Stocks in the following Companies: North-Carolina Railroad Company, \$3,000,000 Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,066,000 Western N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,066,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co., \$350,000
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
Railroad Company \$1,418,000 \$ 350,000

Railroad Company, \$2,000,000
Western Coalfield Railroad Company, \$600,000
Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 88
The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen eral stock of the same corporation. The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this

other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in ex-Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be for warded by the undersigned to applicants. It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved KEMP P. BATTLE, June 30-45-wts Public Treasurer.

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. Spring Trade, 1866.

Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel. American Iron and Steel.

A commanding stock of Buggy Materials,
Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys,
Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits
Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails,

Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods.

20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns Plaited Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. Call and examine our Stock. J. BROWN, with

SPECIAL NOTICE.

H. KELLOGG HAVING RETIRED from our firm, ti e business will hereafter be conducted in the name of EDWARD WHEELER We hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity for past patronage. following:
KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO. WHEREA

DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE new stock, embracing Grenadines, Muslins, Ginghams, &c. Also, 3,000 yards Calicoes, of the latest styles, all of which we will sell cheap. Call early and secure bargains. may 22—28—tt. EDWARD WHEELER & CO

Branson & FARRAR

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH-CAR-OLINA Book Store, the old and popular Book stand so long kept by Mr. H. D. Turner, No. 1 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, on the Corner near the State House.
Mr. H. D. Turner, who, for thirty-three years

past, has been a large publisher and bookseller, now retires from active business, leaving his entire stock in our hands. The stock consists of an extensive selection of The stock consists of an extensive state and English and American Law Books, besides a great English and American Law Books, besides a great English and Miscellaneous Books. Mr. variety of School and Miscellaneous Books. H. D. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old stand.

With this valuable addition to our former extensive stock, we hope very greatly to enlarge our usefulness to the trade. We will use our best efforts to secure the continued good will of our old customers, and those of the North-Caro-

BRANSON & FARRAR. Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.,

JULY 18, 1866. TO ANTIQUARIANS, LIBRARIANS, BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS: CHRONICLE, published at Phi adelphia, 1767, RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETEER, published in New-York, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776, and other rare old Revolutionary and Colonial papers, published in New-York and elsewhere, has been deposited at this office for sale. These papers contain the news, political, military, domestic and foreign of those days, together

with original communications from prose writers and poetical contributors.

The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings of State Legislatures, Conventions, &c., are all given as they occurred at This is a most rare and valuable file. Persons desiring to purchase can call and examine it, or if they live at a distance, address us by letter on

W. W. WEST.

MUSIC, BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES,

> AND NEWSPAPERS, Raleigh. N. C.

July 24, 1866 .- 54-tf L'EROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY HAND, PARLOR, BRACKET and SWINGING LAMPS. Also, the best Kerosene Oil, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Dry Hop Yeast.

J. BROWN,
With Heartt & Lewis, July 28 1866.—56-tf.

Raleigh, N. C.

JOS. B. BATCHELOR Warrenton, N. C. ROGERS & BATCHELOR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AND THE PERILS OF INLAND TRANS-

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, Composed of the Germania, Hanover, Magazand Republic Fire Insurance Companies, New York. Capital over \$3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO., Agents.

An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh.

Apply at STANDARD OFFICE | STANDARD OFFICE | STANDARD OFFICE | American excises that will there be exhibited.

Carolina are perfectly understood by the outside world, any extended remarks upon that subject are useless. I do not on this occasion assume to speak for the great body of our people. I speak only of what I believe is the sentiment of every real loyal man in the State. I do not hesitate then to say that it is the earnest desire of every such one to see the State restored to her federal relations as soon as it is practicable. They have waited with patience to see this object consummated, but, alas! have waited in vain. They believe the President's plan of restoration will, f put into practical operation, accomplish every thing desired to sustain them in their peaceful relations socially and politically, as citizens of a common government. They are confident that if the civil gov-

under the control of their Provisional Governor, that she would now occupy the same position as Tennessee.

His defeat has delayed her return, and raised a barrier which can only be removed by allowing "unmistakably loyal" Union men, to take their rightful position in the work of restoration. To achieve certain political ends, the partizans of the old federal policy of the government have been placed in power in this State, as instruments in the hands of the rebel leaders. They feign support to the President's policy to deceive, whilst they seek time, to gain from the masses strength to overthrow it at the end of his present term. If they succeed they will no longer disguise their object, but will openly declare their policy of disowning the claims of Union men-re-instating to favor those only who participated in the rebellion-resuscitation of the State rebel debt and its concomi-

ernment of North-Carolina had been placed

tant interests. In view of these things it is highly expedient that the amendment to the federal Constitution should be practically adopted in this, as it has been done in the State of Tennessee. This would at once silence the clamors of the rebel leaders for place and position, and protect Union men from their assaults, scorn and contempt, socially and politically; and enable loyalists to take into hand the work of restoration and complete it agreeably to the requirements of

the government. Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or A course like this I am aware would create fluttering amongst the rebels, and they would raise the cry of usurpation and all that sort of thing. But what of that? The Government has dictated its terms, it will not degrade itself by allowing the rebel leaders to trample those terms under foot, and raise themselves to the highest political positions within the State or federal govern-

If so, then treason is right and loyalty is wrong. I do not believe the President and Congress will ever submit to any dictation from men who labored with all the power within their control to destroy the government of our fathers. The work of the Philadelphia Convention will be to effect pacification of things, so as to re-in-tate the leaders of the rebellion to all the power of the government. Let this be done, and loyalists in the South will be stigmatised as traitors, and their children after them.

[From the Henderson Pioneer.] Public Meeting.

According to previous notice, quite a respeetable number of citizens met at the Court House in this place on last Saturday. On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Major L. J. Pace, to the Chair, and remesting Levi Jones to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman, appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz : N. P Corn, G. W. Mace, T. J. Stepp, Bowen, J. L. Hood and A. Q. Moore. After a short absence, the committe reported the

WHEREAS, A loyal Union Convention is to convene in the city of Philadelphia on the third day or September, prox., with the view to endorse the reconstruction policy of Congress, and whereas, it is the duty of all good governments to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and whereas, we have suffered incalculable losses from bad men holding office in utter disregard of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of two delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention referred to Resolved, That we cordially endorse the a-

menoment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by Congress, known as the Howard Amendment. Resolved, That we do not regard Governor Worth as the candidate of the Union party

for Governor of this State. After some discussion, participated in by several gentlemen, the resolutions were adpoted without a dissenting voice, though several present did not vote.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the District Convention, which is to meet in Hendersonville on Saturday the 25th inst., and which were concurred in, to wit:

A. H. Jones, R. I. Allen, Levi Jones, J. L. Hood, W. D. Justus, J. F. Woodfin, N. BIBLIOPOLISTS, AND OTHERS: Bowen, T. J. Stepp, Thos. Gibbs, Capt. Jos. A BOUND FILE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Hamilton, Dr. J. C. Carson, S. T. Feather-

On motion, it was agreed that the Henderson Pioneer be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. L. J. PACE, Chm'n.

LEVI JONES, Sec'y.

[From the Henderson Pioneer.] Public Meeting. According to previous notice, a public meeting was held by the citizens of Henderson county at Crab Creek meeting house .-Rev. G. W. Mace, was called to the Chair,

On motion, the object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman.

On motion,

Resolved, That we adopt the resolutions
passed at the meeting held at Blue Ridge Academy, Aug. 1st 1866 Resolved, That we appoint a committee of

five to meet with the citizens of Henderson county, at Hendersonville, on Saturday the 11th inst., consisting of the following gentlemen: R. Sentle, S. B. O. McCall, D. Mc-Crarey, the Chairman and Secretary. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Henderson Pioneer, with a request to publish. G. W. MACE, Chm'n.

THOS. OSTEEN, Sec'y.

To the Voters of the 49th Senatorial Dis. trict of North-Carolina. GENTLEMEN: I am again a condidate to

represent you in the Senate. I entertain the same political sentiments and keep up the same habits as heretofore. For my course in the Legislature, I refer you to the House members from your respective Counties, and the Journal of the Senate. If again elected, I expect to do as I did then-the very best I could for the whole country. Respectfully, yours, &c., L. S. GASH.

Hendersonville, N. C., August 15th, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S BALE .- President Johnson is said to be quite at a loss what to do with the bale of cotton that has been sent him from Macon. The gift of the loyal residents of that town is fully appreciated, but he w best to dispose of it is at present a puzzling question. It is not unlikely, however, but it may be forwarded to the World's Exposition at Paris, where it would probably attract as much attention as most of the

Account of the New Orleans Riot said to me, he then did not wish to expr by Gen. A. L. Lee, of Mansas. Gen. Baird's Responsibility—the Garbled Despatches of Gen. Sheridan Vindiented.

Gen. Alfred L. Lee, an officer of Cavalry under Banks and Sheridan, was a witness to the massacre in New Orleans, which he lately described in a speech to his fellow citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, prefacing his account with some personal experiences of the "willingness of the Robels to accept any terms" shortly after the war, and their present bitter hostility to the Unionists and the Northerners. In the following, he alludes to the "garbled extracts" from General Sheridan's despatches, published in the Copperhead papers:-

"Let me narrate to you some of the scenes of that day. My rooms happened to be about a square from the scene of the slaughter, and I could see very much of it. Cap-tain Loup, a captain of the First New Orleans Infantry, who had just been mustered out, was standing one block from me. He was approached by two policeman, one placed his pistol at his back and shot him down, and the other stabbed him in the side, securing his immediate death. There was a noble man who represented the radical sentiment of the city-Dr. Dostie. He was not a member of the Convention, but he was in the hall. He attempted to escape. When about half a block from the Capitol building he was struck with a brick and knocked down. Policemen were standing near, but instead of arresting the assaulter they stepped up to Dr. Dostie and deliberately fired into the body of the defenseless man. A citizen standing by drew his sword from his cane and thrust it into his body. Still the doctor was not dead, and was dragged by the police through the crowd and placed in a common dirt cart. I saw this myself. One policeman sat on his body, and one sat near his head. The poor man attempted to raise his head, and I saw the policeman raise his revolver and strike him on the face and mash his nose flat. That noble man died. I stood on my balcony and looked on that

crowd of four hundred policeman, maddened with liquor and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and thugs assisted by two hundred or three hundred citizens, on this field day of slaughter. I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said, "You are from the hall, are you?" He said, "No." They said, "Yes you are." He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he tell. A citizen then stamped with his heel on his face, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

Within five minutes after this, I saw a poceman approach a black man, and, putting a pistol to his back, shot him down. About ten minutes after, a great, coarse brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black While he was kicking the corpse a strret car passed, in it was a bright yellow woman, she put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on

Another little chapter in the scene. There s in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead .-They seized them, and he said he saw them repeatedly throw six and eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon and carry them He told me of one scene in particular. Eight or ten men had been thrown into a wagon. Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass of corpses. A policeman saw it; he caped into the wagon with the expression, G-d-you, I will fix you so you will be still," and with his revolver very deliberately

blew out their brains. Another negro was shot down on the street and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him. He saw the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, deluded man raised his head with a petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid he requested, he gave him such as he had been instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow.

These things show you some of the brutality which prevailed on that day. I remained on my balcony and witnessed these scenes as long as I could endure them. A single man was powerless. At length I left my house and rode to the head-quarters of the department. I found General Baird in his office, surrounded by his staff. I then said, "General Baird, can it be possible that you are ignorant of what is occurring in the city?" He said "What, General, is there a serious difficulty in town?" I told him I should think there was. I said, "I come here as an ex-officer of the Federal army, as a citizen of a Northern State, to protest against the shedding of so much innocent blood. It is a shame on our military authorities."

He said, "Why, General, what particular things have occurred ?" I tried to tell bim. I told him so many men had been shot ; that Gov. Hahn had been shot; that Mr. Fish had been arrested; that Dr. Dostie was killed .-He said, "Are you sure that it is sc, I get so many conflicting accounts." I told him it was so, and stated that if I had been in command of the city, I would have taken a battery of artillery and swept the streets of the cowards. He said, "Why, General, if I had done that I should have killed as many of your party as theirs." I told him I had no party. Said he, "I mean the negroes."— (Laughter.) Said I, "Gen. Baird, if you go on Canal street, you will not see over four negroes, and they will be pursued by citizens and police, and two at least will be killed before they can escape." I said, "Eighteen millions of men are watching you this day, and this delay will cost you dearly."-He said, " I have made no delay ; I have ordered men there;" and turning to some of his staff, gave some hurried orders.

I went back to my home, and in about half an hour a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry paraded on the street. At that time negroes were being pursued by a crowd of men, and one was killed within sight of the guidons of a United States cavalry company, but not a shot was fired by a United States soldier. The rioters dispersed, martial law was proclaimed, the carnival of slaughter was over for that day. I believe that at that time about twenty-five loyal whites and one hundred loyal blacks lay dead, while five hundred of both colors lay wounded,

the result of one day's work. But, gentlemen, we had a right to and did believe that when the telegraph told the tale of our wrongs we should be aided. But what was our despair when an order came to one Herron, a Rebel, the Attorney-General of the State, stating that the civil authorities ous lyre' of our acquaintance." must be sustained? The despatch said:—
"You may show this to General Sheridan or whosoever may be in command, and he will sustain you." Then our despair was great. Sheridan, the noble, great and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his despatches to the North, but I see it stated that the despatches published as from him were but garbled extracts, and I tell you, gen-

tlemen, that I believe it. I have something to tell you of Sheridan, Some three weeks ago, and two weeks be fore I left New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan and told him I was about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements might appear one-sided; that possibly some might think a radical unsafe to trust, and I wished to know from him cer, and one then and there in authority. In proclamation, referring to individuals posjustice to General Sheridan I will say that he sessing twenty thousand dollars.—Star.

his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad; that he was but a simple soldier, and could avow no creed but his orders.—
He told me what he thought of Southern Rebels.

lebels.

I must tell you further, that about six nonths after the war there were many associations formed, known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association and the Hays' Brigade Relief Association.— These associations were made up of soldiers, and the presidents of the associations were the old commanders of brigades, and vice presidents were the old colonels of regiments, and so down. They held secret meetings, and were to all intents and purposes a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbances, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations and all associations for the erection of monuments intended commemorate the late Rebellion, should be dissolved and suppressed.

up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will .-Three weeks ago I thought your organization was mutinous, and at that time I ordered a battery of artillery from the Rio Grande to sweep the streets the first motion you made; you were not wise enough to take the hint, and now I disperse you by order."
Gen. Sheridan said:—" I fear Northern men don't understand this thing In a word, the Rebels are willing to come back if they can place the Rebel flag right alongside the Stars and Stripes. They want to preach Re-bellion; they want to go back to Congress-ional halls, clothed with the mantle of authority; they are very willing to come back if Lee and Johnson shall stand on the same plank as Grant and Sherman; they are wil ing to come back if this Rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children. I consider these gorgeous funeral processions an insult to me and to every man who ever wore the Federal blue." (Long and continued cheers.)

The Good Old Times.

In the peroration of Gen. Dix's speech before the Randall Convention he uttered, with the most melancholy effect, that moan over the glories of the past which octogenarian stage-drivers unbosom when they see a steam engine. There are many descendants of Mrs. Lot who, like Gen. Dix, look back in sorrowful regret and forward with fear and trembling. To such people, who are the salt of the earth in a very unfortunate sense, Gen. Dix's admiration of the old Republic will be more acceptable than the faith of better reformers in the future Union. His sorrow for the dead is wasted, as there is no hope that tears will effect a resurrection, but as what he says many people are weak enough to accept without examining, we have a desire to see what reason exists for this longing for the good old times." He called upon the delegates "to bring back the Republic, purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power; to present to the world an example worthy of imitation—no Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollections of the past, with the past and the future inseparably entwined-one country, one flag, one Union of equal States."-

Which we call very good indeed.

There is very little analogy between the circumstances of the country just after the Revolution and our condition at the present time. But suppose, for the sake of illustration, that Connecticut or Massachusetts had remained loval to George the Third, and im mediately after the recognition of our independence had sent delegates to assist in framing a Constitution. We fancy that they night have knocked some time before gain ing admission; and our fathers, sages and philosophers as they were, would hardly have kept their tempers if these same delegates had assumed to dictate the terms upon which they were to be accorded entrance It would have been found, we suspect, that the dictation, if any, was to come from the other side. If men or States put themselves into a dubious political position, they must submit to be distrusted until they have given plenary evidence of repentance, and sufficient surety of good conduct for the future. If the late Rebel States persist in keeping all political power in the hands of those who are notoriously hostile to the Constitution and the Union, they are no more entitled to representation now than they were when their swords were drawn, their Confederate banners flaunting, and their Rebel ranks in battle array. Admission of illegality and wickedness of the Rebellion on the part of the Rebels are not so numerous as to be tiresome by any manner of means. To sneak into Congress with patriot blood still dripping from their skirts, with the old slaveholding oligarchy still retaining its pristine power, and still disfranchising nine-tenths of the population, with the leaders of the Rebellion still eligible to offices of authority and trust -this seems to be the chief ambition of traitors retired from active business-these are the immunities which they do not so much ask for as demand, with Gen. Dix for backer! And should they carry their point, become once more a power in the General Government, and dominate once more in the Senate and the House, then, we suppose, Gen. Dix will elevate his voice, and proclaim to all the four points of the compass that the Republic is "purified and strenghtened"that "the grand old reality of better times" is restored—that we have at last "one country, one flag, one Union of Equal States!" and still with much hard, practical work be-

A country just escaped from mortal peril fore it, if it would live and prosper, will not suffer itself to be misled by the most charming exertions of rhetoricians. The people understand these matters as well now as they did during the last Presidential election, and the issues are much the same .- New York

The rebel Gen. Beauregard, now in Europe, is seriously considering the acceptance of the title of Prince from the Roumanians of Moddo-Wallachia. He is to have command of the military forces, to rank next to the Hospodar, receive \$200,000 in cash and a large salary, and can also provide snug berths for as many of his rebel military friends as he chooses.

The Selma, Ala., Messenger uses the following complimentary language with regard to a young gentleman of that place, who is much given to serenading the ladies :- "For having heard him declare in tuneful strains, to each of six young ladies in one evening, that she was 'all the world' to him, we can safely endorse him as the most ' harmoni-

AN ENTERPRIZING COLORED MAN .-Charles Walker, of Milton, N. C. mail contractor from that town to Barksdale's depot, is negotiating for a light Steamboat to run on the Dan from Milton to Barksdale's. He expects to start it this fall.

Charles lived a number of years on the coast of Florida, and is familiar with steamers and navigation. Few colored people equal him in intelligence, and the freedmen of this town would do well to get him to make them a "talk." - Danville Times.

Yesterday authority was given by the Prestdent to make out pardons for five persons from Missouri, two from Tennessee, one from Virginia, one from Texas, and one from Louisiana. All of the pardons were granted unhis opinion, as a conservative, old army offi- der the thirteenth exception of the amnesty

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, - - AUGUST 28. 1866.

Look on this Picture. The Sentinel of August 8th contains the

following: "The Sentinel shall continue to be a firm defender of law and order, a warm supporter of President Johnson's policy, and a vehicle of the latest views. It will oppose proscription for opinion's sake."

And now Look on That. The Sentinel, in a subsequent issue to the

above savs : "In view of such an antagonism, while we would not seek to deprive Mr. Goodloe of any pecuniary emolument or personal success, under ordinary circumstances, we really When they heard of it, they came and begged him not to issue it. He said, "I Carolina." know no compromise of duty; I have made

And the Sentinel of 25th August says: "In North-Carolina the President has work to do. Every man in office in the State, civil or military, who is in favor of Radical measures and opposed to the President, should be removed at once. Many of them, it not most of them, are exceedingly hostile to the President and to the patriotic princi-ples and purposes of the Philadelphia Convention. Some of the delegates appointed by the Washington County meeting to the Traitors' Convention to be held in Philadelphia, in September, are office-holders under the President in this State. Many of the collectors and assessors, collectors of the customs, postmasters, and the District Marshal, are hostile to the President and to the Constitution as it is. So are also officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. They should be removed, at once, and their places supplied with true men to the government."

The Sentinel has deceived its readers. In its issue of the 8th of August it promises to oppose proscription for opinion's sake," and in its issue of the 25th of August it demands the removal of every officer in this State who does not endorse the Philadelphia Convention.

High times, indeed, when Southern traitors like the Editors of the Sentinel and those for whom they speak, demand of the Presi dent that he remove men from office on account of what may be regarded, and only regarded as excessive loyalty!

The Sentinel's conscience (?) was troubled recently because certain Southern gentlemen took the test oath in order to fill some of these offices. If these gentlemen should be removed, where will that paper find persons

to fill their places who can take the oath? But it seems "military" men, who will not for the good of the Union, hemp neck ties play the politician by taking sides with the are not appropriate. They obstruct free ut-Philadelphia Convention, must be removed terance and interfere with perfect enjoyalso. The Sentinel wants secession officeholders, secession Generals, and secession troops. This will do for the present, but that paper would be much better pleased if it could have Mr. Davis for President, Peter Mallett for commandant of conscripts, and Wheeler's cavalry in the field fighting for our beloved Confederacy."

Wake County Court. last week, was probably the most laborious | a slip of the tongue. If gentlemen are unpar in the history of the County. Nearly the entire term was consumed in considering and disposing of indictments for offences not men are on the scaffold with a rope about extending to life or limb. One white man and several colored men were whipped for stealing. It is to be regretted there was no of circumstances, but their opinions have authority to continue the Court another week. If this could have done, the probability is that all the business would have

The Magistrates in attendance, the Special Court, and the County Attorney, Mr. Badger, and the Sheriff and Clerk, deserve the thanks of the County for the industrious and able manner in which they discharged their duties.

During the term, the Magistrates made an order to establish a County Workhouse, under the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature. The following gentlemen were appointed Directors: R. C. Badger, Q. Busbee, J. Q. Williams, Dr. W. I. Busbee, W. H. High, R.W. Wynne, W. D. Jones, W. H. Harrison, and H. A. Hodge. W. J. Holle-Workhouse-an excellent selection.

We publish to-day an address by some officers of the army in relation to the proposed Soldier's Convention at Cleaveland, on the 17th September. There are many respectable -such as Grant, Sherman, Logan, Thomas, and Meade-are wanting.

These officers say the "best" of the Southern people were represented at Philadelphia. This is not so. The "best" people in the South are the Unionists, and they had no representatives at Philadelphia. The worst people we have in the South are unrepentant secessionists and latter-day war men. These were fully represented in the Convention referred to. If their deliberations should do a great meteoric shower on the nights of the no good, we trust they may do no harm.

Vote on the New Constitution.

We give below the vote of Counties recently received. There are four Counties yet to be heard from officially. The result will be announced after the 29th instant. The nals published in the German and French total vote, with these four Counties to be languages; besides one weekly in Italian, the heard from, is 18,795 for ratification, and Ecod Italia, and other issues in various 20,550 for rejection. We think it may be tongues which appear weekly, semi-weekly or taken for granted that the Constitution has monthly. All these papers make a living, been rejected.

The Counties below are all Western. They are thoroughly loyal, and in favor of the white basis, which is provided for in the New Constitution.

Ratification. Rejection. Cherokee, Ashe, Macon, Watauga, We do not say that the vote on the Con-

ty, but one thing is certain, if every portion of the State were as loyal as the people of the above Counties, the Constitution would have been ratified by ten thousand majority.

stitution was a test of loyalty in every locali-

The New York Trebune is responsible for he following:

"We have a report from Washington, whichwe credit, that General Phil. Sheridan has been 'relieved' from his command, and General J. B. Steadman sent down to take his. place. This change speaks for itself."

which had been the result of shear long definitions. He regarded the Philadelphia-Convention simply as an effort to destroy the Republican Union party.

porary of the Newbern Tin "If the President and his party are going d on to the test outh, as it is, the ple of the South cannot understand what good the Philadelphia Convention and the like are going to do, or if they propose to level all barriers and open the doors of Congress to all classes, they cannot conceive what is to prevent a continuation of the sectional

strife indefinitely.

On the other hand, if the Radicals are to rule and the test outh and the Howard amendment are both to be enforced, it will be death, alike to secessionists and Union men in this country, for, practically, the doors, to a large extent, will be closed against the South during the lifetime of the present generation."

We happen to know that the "President and his party" do intend to hold on to the test oath. The President has said nothing think that it is his duty to retire from the office of Marshal for the District of Northnet seem to take it for granted that it will not be repealed, and the Philadelphia Convention has substantially endorsed it. If the Howard amendment should be adopted, the present test oath will necessarily cease, for the amendment referred to will supersede it as a constitutional test. Congress will then. by a two-thirds vote, permit such persons as

If those politicians at Washington who posed to the test oath, they did not have the tions. If that Convention had denounced ustice or propriety of the oath, but to show the strength of the so-called radicals.

UNPARDONED DELEGATES. - Several of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were unpardoned persons, such as A. H. Stephens and W. A. Graham, A Georgia correspondent of the Richmond Examiner

" I do not know how many, but there are several of our delegates who belong to " the excepted classes," and are consequently still liable to be assigned to quarters in Fortress Monroe by the divine Stanton and the angelic Holt. In an assembly of freemen consulting ment."

"We very fully conour as to the absurdity

public instruction."

of Executive displeasure, on the subject?

Miscellaneous Items.

-Mr. C. D. Palmer, of Onedia County, N. Y., has sent the first bale of hops picked this season to New York City. Mr. P. raises his

miles along the James. The expectation of names to this call, but there are thousands of the projectors is that Newport News will beother army officers, and all the great names come one of the great shipping parts of Vir--According to the report of the Freed men's Bureau there are 973 schools in opera-

> same control. 13th and 14th of November next, similar to

of New York is strikingly indicated by the support given to no less than six daily jour-

The captain and pilot, armed with revolvers, drove the mutineers under the hatches, and then took the boat to Cairo, whence it had started, and delivered them to the authorities atthat place for trial.

Gov. Cox, or Ohio.-A Columbus (Ohio) correspondent of the New York Trib une

says:

it may choose to hold office, and will remove the disability only with that view. That body will do full justice to Southern Union called the Philadelphia Convention are opmoral courage to advise the Convention to take ground against it. They feared the effect of such a course on the Northern electhe test oath, and had recommended the admission of all the members elect to Congress from the South just as they are, its advocates. and supporters could not have carried a single township in the Northern or Western States. We do not say this with a view to defend the

The Examiner comments on the above as follows:

of persons professing to speak as freemen in a political convention, who are as yet, un-pardoned, and who hold their very lives and all their property at the breath of the President; If, however, they do not speak as freemen, it is clear they ought not to speak for the South, but leave the work to those whocan do so without having to encounter by The term of Wake County Court held here any possibility the Executive displeasure for doned, their utterances are always open to suspicion of a desire to placate the pardoning power and thus get out of a scrape. When their necks, it has been customary to hear them as a matter of curiosity, to know what they would say under such a peculiar stress generally been printed to satisfy a morbid craving for the sensational, and never for the

It cannot be supposed for a moment that these delegates were in a condition to deliberate and act independently. They must

have had constantly before their eyes the fear By the way, how is it that Gov. Graham isnot pardoned? Is "Holden" still preventing it? We really think the Governor has earned his pardon. Will the Sentinel enlighten us-

hops from the seed, not from the roots, and man, Esq., was elected Superintendent of the has thus managed to secure his crop a month earlier than usual, and escape the ravages of -One million dollars has been subscribed for the construction of a railroad from Richmond to Newport News, a distance of 75-

> tion in the South, employing 1,405 teachers, and instructing nearly 100,000 colored children. There are also a considerable number of schools for poer white children under the

-Prof. Newton, of Yale College, predicts the meteroric shower of 1833. Preparations are being made to observe it in Europe. -The strength of the foreign population

and get some degree of profit. -The crew of a steamer called the "Yan kee," on the Mississippi, mutinied last week.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this afternoon, which was addressed by Gov. Cox, Congressman Shellabarger, and a private soldier named Scott. The Governor gave his approval of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and said. that he could see no material difference between it and that proposed by President Johnson soon after his inauguration, and he was willing to confess to at least surprise that the President did not congratulate Congress and the people, at the close of the session, upon the substantial harmony of policy, which had been the result of such long de-